

Additional Consumer Regulation Is Unnecessary

NASUCA mischaracterizes complaint data

- Number of complaints has been trending downward.
 - Out of 204 million wireless subscribers in 2005, only 17,000 billing/contract complaints were lodged with the FCC -- compared to 18,000 complaints and 182 million subscribers the year before.
 - Total FCC wireless complaints declined by 12% from 2004 to 2005.
 - Total FCC wireless complaints were down 28% between 3rd and 4th quarters 2005; billing-related complaints fell by 24%.
- Complaints as a percentage of wireless subscriber base is miniscule.
 - 2005 billing/contract complaint rate was 0.008%.
 - 2005 total complaint rate was 0.01%.
 - NASUCA's reliance on number of billing-related complaints in comparison to total complaints is misplaced when both are insignificant figures.
- Record flatly contradicts NASUCA's claims that additional billing regulation is warranted.



Voluntary Industry Actions

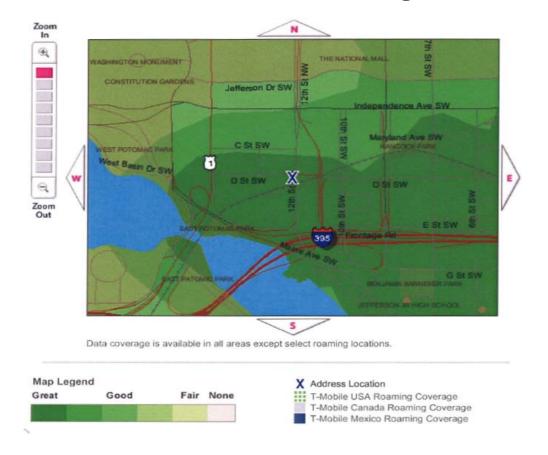
CTIA Consumer Code

- CTIA Code adopted by 30-plus carriers to ensure that industry is responsive to consumer demand for information and truthfulness.
- Requires accurate descriptions of charges on bills; separation of charges retained by carriers from taxes and fees remitted to government; cancellation period without payment of a fee; and POS disclosures of material rates, terms, and conditions.
- Wireless carriers have made significant changes to their systems to implement Code's requirements.

Voluntary Industry Actions

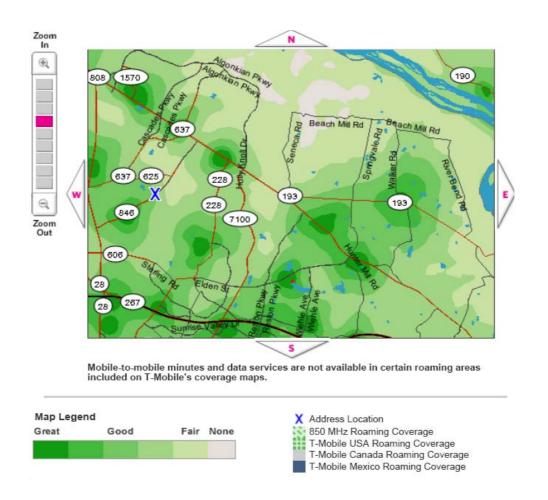
T-Mobile's Personal Coverage Check

 T-Mobile takes disclosure seriously, offering potential customers their own Personal Coverage Check.





 Customers can determine whether coverage is adequate before they buy.





State-by-State Billing Regulation Is Harmful To Consumers

NASUCA Mischaracterizes Burden

- Commissioners from 11 states agree that a competitive "national regulatory framework will best serve consumers by ensuring inconsistent state regulations do not impede competition." (1/23/06)
- State-by-state micromanagement is expensive for consumers.
 - Wireless carriers have to change systems and processes nationally to accommodate state rules.
 - Just two differing state regimes would require huge expenditures.
- Detailed state standards prevent carriers from differentiating themselves.
 - Particularly harmful to T-Mobile, which attracts and retains customers with excellent customer service.
 - Each consumer should be able to decide what service feature is most important.

Pending State Attempts To Regulate Wireless

NASUCA mischaracterizes extent of state interest

Just a few examples of pending bills:

- NY: would require prospective customers to provide photo ID, and prohibit contracts as condition of service.
- MA: would proscribe charging for 800 calls or itemized bills, and require separate listing of taxes and fees.
- MI: would make contacts over 1 year unenforceable unless signed.
- IL: proposed detailed disclosure, font size, and reporting requirements.
- AZ: would mandate contract termination date on invoices.
- GA: would require all providers to offer non-contractual service plan.
- IN: would order comprehensive reports and disclosures on service quality, plans, and pricing.
- Various states: would implement trial periods ranging from 14-30 days.



The Commission Should Exercise its Conflict Preemption Authority

- 11 State Commissioners explain that preemption of state billing regulation will protect and benefit consumers by:
 - Allowing efficiencies through centralization of billing functions
 - Eliminating confusion with respect to consumer rights
 - Permitting carriers to offer new and efficient billing plans
 - Promoting competition among wireless carriers
- State regulation is contrary to Congress's intent that the wireless regulatory regime rely primarily on market forces.
- FCC has confirmed its authority to preempt when state's regulation of "other terms and conditions" impedes discernible federal objectives.



State Enforcement of FCC TIB Rules is Impractical and Unwise

- Allows state commissions to come to their own potentially differing legal conclusions about the permissibility of carrier actions.
- Unlike slamming regime, TIB rules are general guidelines -one state may have vastly different interpretation of
 "misleading" than another.
- Each state commission would be able to create its own regulatory regime through disparate enforcement decisions.
- Could be unauthorized delegation to states.
- States will continue to play meaningful role through enforcement of generally applicable contractual and consumer protection laws.

Early Termination Fees Are Rates

- Wireless rate plans consist of numerous elements -activation fees, monthly access, special features, local and long distance airtime, roaming charges, and early termination.
- Together these fees constitute the "price" charged for, and recover the costs of, providing wireless service.
- For term plans, the consumer agrees either to pay the monthly rate for the term or an ETF -- both are rates.
- How carriers describe ETFs in contracts is irrelevant to regulatory classification.
- All carrier rates and rate structures are designed to reduce "churn" as well as recover costs.
- T-Mobile permits post-paid customers to switch to less expensive rate plans without any fees/charges during the contract, which is essentially a form of a prorated ETF.



ETFs Do Not Limit Consumer Choice

- Wireless carriers offer pricing choices: term plans with discounted or free handsets and buckets of minutes, noterm plans, post-paid plans, and prepaid plans.
- Consumers have choice of multiple carriers and multiple ways to pay for wireless service.
- T-Mobile's prepaid plans, with reasonable rates and latest equipment, are widely available.
- ETFs allow consumers to spread cost of service across many months instead of full payment up front.
- Vast majority of consumers opt for term plans with ETFs.
- Lawsuits against T-Mobile are not disclosure cases, rather, they directly attack the reasonableness of ETFs.

The FCC Can Grant Declaratory Relief

There are no material facts in dispute

- AARP's characterization of CTIA's argument as factual assertion is misguided.
- Grant of CTIA Petition does not require FCC to develop record on specific costs each carrier recovers through ETFs.
- FCC need only look to previous decisions construing ETFs as rates and previous rulings regarding scope of section 332(c)(3)(A).
- Wireless Consumers Association acknowledges that CTIA's request turns on the law, not fact.
- FCC's task is to interpret statute, not become enmeshed in elaborate ratemaking case.

State Regulation of ETFs Is Preempted Rate Regulation

- Section 332(c)(3) bars state regulation of wireless rates.
- Regulation of ETFs -- including the amount charged and the conditions under which they may be imposed -- is rate regulation, not regulation of the "other terms and conditions" of wireless service.
- State-by-state rate regulation would have a chilling effect on network deployment, raise the cost of services, and divert funds that could be used to create additional products and services.